

In estuarine waters AEC's, the highest priority of use is the conservation of estuarine waters. Secondary priority rests with those types of development that require access to the water and cannot function elsewhere. Such development includes navigation channels, simple access channels, erosion control structures, boat docks, marinas, piers, wharves, and mooring pilings.

Similarly, in coastal wetlands AEC's, the use with the highest priority is the conservation of wetland, with secondary priority going to water dependent activities. Uses which are unacceptable in coastal wetlands AEC's include, but are not limited to, restaurants, homes, hotels and motels, trailer parks, parking lots, private roads and highways, and manufacturing plants. Acceptable uses include utility easements, fishing piers, docks, and agricultural uses as permitted under applicable statutes.

In public trust AEC's, no use is allowed which significantly interferes with the public's right of navigation or other public rights which exist there. Uses that may be acceptable within public trust AEC's, provided that they will not be detrimental to public trust rights and the biological and physical functions of the estuary or ocean, include the development of navigational channels and drainage ditches, the use of bulkheads to control erosion, and the construction of piers, wharves, and marinas. Uses that are not acceptable in public trust AEC's are those which directly or indirectly impair or block existing navigation channels, increase shoreline erosion, deposit spoils below mean high tide, create adverse water circulation patterns, violate water quality standards, or degrade shellfish waters and beds.

In estuarine shorelines AEC's, no uses are absolutely prohibited. However, any development that occurs within the estuarine shoreline AEC is to be compatible with both the dynamic nature of the estuarine